



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN
WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 7, 1880.

For a possibly guileless man Mr. Tilden is perhaps the most unlikeliest one modern politics has produced. Anything else, from a card to a race horse, half so unlikely would long since have been discarded by its backers, but his stick to him with a persistence worthy of a more successful cause. The Oregon, copper, income tax and field affairs, just supplemented by the Springer one, in each and all of which he was possibly rather not implicated or, if so, only to the extent that any one else is similar circumstances would have been, have so wrongfully impressed themselves on the public mind that a man even with a previously spotless reputation, for alone one who had advised Mr. Van Rensselaer's friends to burn his barns and fences, would have been utterly ruined by them, so far, at least, as might relate to his availability as a popular candidate. In the last affair to which we refer, the Springer one, he is patently blamed without cause, for it is clear that if he interfered at all in that case, it was to influence his firm friend and supporter, Mr. Springer, to retain Washburne in his seat, so as to avoid the Northern reaction against the democracy that a contrary course would be likely to produce, and yet he is accused, and, what is more, is believed to be guilty of an attempt to oust Mr. Washburne and to bestow his seat upon the democratic contestant, Donnelly. Mr. Hayes says he was born under a lucky star. Mr. Tilden was a rationally born under an unlucky one, that is, as regards his political aspirations.

This is a bad year for wise saws, if not for modern instances. Many of the former have recently fallen from their high estate and will no more be quoted, by those who keep space with the age and body of the times, save only to illustrate the credit which long use will give to a saying that is even manifestly sagacious reason. The one to which we now refer is the effect of a "green Christmas makes a fat churchyard." The winter just gone was almost the mildest on record in this latitude; in fact there was comparatively no winter, and yet, as might have been anticipated from reason alone, without the aid of physiology and hygiene, there were fewer deaths than had occurred during many preceding winters. Cold and moisture, even separately, are not only predisposing but exciting causes of disease, and when united, as they usually are in winter, their evil is cumulative. Their absence then must be beneficial, and so last winter was a wholesome season, and a green Christmas did not make a fat churchyard.

If the present so-called democratic Congress doesn't make haste and do something besides appointing investigating committees to show its democracy, the people of the country, those who elected it under the impression that they were voting for men who entertained the democratic ideas of sound money and free trade, will be confirmed in the belief that they have been woefully deceived, and have elected republican protectionists in disguise. If it can't abolish the tariff entirely let it establish one for revenue alone, and if that be impossible let it at least remove the duty upon one article, and let that article be paper, for which every man, woman and child in the land, rich and poor, white and black, has a daily use.

GREEN OF THE DAY.

The receipts of grain reported at the Baltimore elevators yesterday amounted to 1,411,000 bushels.

The Baltimore Board of Trade has reaffirmed its action of some weeks ago condemning the adulteration of coffee with injurious coloring matter.

The forty incense Indians who were driven into a ravine in Montana Territory, and surrounded by two companies of cavalry, all got away but two.

Dr. Joseph Parker, a prominent druggist of Red Bank, N. J., who disappeared last week, has elapsed with a former servant girl, leaving a wife and four children behind him.

H. H. Finley has written a letter denying most emphatically that he wrote an anonymous letter to Representative Springer promising to make Mr. Springer a present of \$5,000 if he would keep Washburne in his seat, and is setting that the letter he did send him was written from a sense of duty.

Sherman's platform has but three planks: A national free public school system, the enforcement of civil and political rights by the power of the national government, and a national currency, based upon gold or notes redeemable in gold; two of which, if consummated, will overthrow the rights of States to manage their domestic concerns in matters of vital importance.

When the H. H. Raymond sedition case was called in the Washington Circuit court yesterday, counsel for Senator Hill asked that the case be struck from the docket, as it had been brought against the protest of the plaintiff, Miss Raymond, whereupon Mrs. Lawyer Lookwood, who had not been notified of the case, appeared and made affidavit that she had not protested against bringing the suit.

Water Register Co., of Washington, in leaving his office yesterday afternoon, was accosted by ex Water Register Crane, who addressed an ugly remark to him. Mr. Cox was armed with a stout cane, immediately fell upon and bruised Crane badly. Mr. Cox was arrested and taken before Judge Seale, who released him on his personal recognizance for a hearing to day. The trouble arose from a refusal of Mr. Crane to comply with the water regulations, he believing that all the existing reasons for excessive water tax is because of Mr. Cox's bad management. The affair created quite a sensation.

Shot by a Negro.

CINCINNATI, O., March 7.—An unknown negro tramp yesterday afternoon shot and killed a passenger on the Bee Line Railroad, seven miles west of Sidney, Ohio. The negro had boarded the train at Sidney, but having no money was put off at Harden Station. As the train started he got on the platform and fired through the window, presumably at the conductor, but the ball killed Jas. H. Schmon, of Hason. The negro escaped.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

P. L. Thum has been elected president of the Jefferson Literary Society of the University of Virginia.

The Virginia Conference of African Methodist Episcopal Church which has been in session in Norfolk for a week past adjourned yesterday to meet in Lynchburg in April next.

Kendall's saw mills, in Orange county, were burned Monday night, including two engines, saws and machinery, and several thousand feet of lumber. It was the work of an incendiary. There was no insurance.

At a church meeting of the First African Baptist Church in Richmond, held yesterday, charges were brought against Rev. J. H. Holmes, the pastor, implicating him with one of the sisters, and he was ordered to vacate the pulpit until the case was decided by the church.

In the United States Circuit Court at Philadelphia, yesterday, Judge Butler delivered an opinion in the case of Carroll vs. Erbeller, granting the injunction prayed for, thus recognizing the excessive right of John W. Carroll, of Lynchburg, to "Lone Jack" as a trade mark for cigarettes.

Edward McCarthy, many years connected with the Western Union Telegraph Company in Richmond and later in the city treasury's office, died suddenly yesterday afternoon. Deceased was past grand dictator of the Knights of Honor of Virginia, representative to the supreme lodge of the same order, and also held positions of responsibility in Masonic and other orders.

The report of the Committee on Public Buildings of the House of Representatives in favor of the erection of a public building at Lynchburg says that during the last ten years population has doubled, and that the business of the city is annually increasing. The receipts for internal revenue last year were nearly two millions, and the total for fifteen years is \$15,000,000.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, April 7, 1880.

SENATE.
The Secretary of the Senate, Colonel Birch, called the Senate to order and read a note from Vice President Wheeler, stating that he would be absent for several days and that the day devoted upon the Senate of choosing a president pro tempore.

Mr. Wallace submitted a resolution that the Hon. Allen G. Thurman be chosen to preside during the absence of the Vice President.

Mr. Thurman was escorted to the chair by Mr. Ferry and on taking the seat thanked the Senate for this renewed mark of their confidence and esteem.

Mr. Wallace submitted a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Senate to inform the President of the United States and the House of Representatives of the action of the Senate.

Mr. Eaton from the Committee on Appropriations reported back the Consular and Diplomatic appropriation bill and it was placed on the calendar.

A resolution offered by Mr. Saunders instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire into the propriety and expediency of removing the Santee Indians from Nebraska to the Ponca reservation was adopted.

Mr. Dawes subsequently moved to reconsider the vote and opposed any movement to give the Ponca reservation to any other tribe. A discussion ensued upon the Ponca question.

Mr. Kirkwood said the reports of injustice to and suffering by the Poncas were greatly exaggerated. He did not sympathize with those who always attempted to put the worst construction on the acts of the government.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House having refused to dispense with the morning hour, the Speaker announced that the pending question was upon the reference of the bill authorizing the Secretary of War to contract with the San Antonio and Mexican Border Railroad Company for the immediate construction of a railroad from San Antonio, Texas to a point on the Rio Grande at or near Laredo.

The Spanish ministry is considering means of developing the Spanish merchant marine. An oscillatory earthquake having a direction from northeast to southwest occurred in the city of Mexico on the 19th ultimo, and was also felt in other places.

A dispatch from Afghanistan denies the rumor that Mahmud Jan is dead and says he is at Maida. It is determined to fight it British without offer satisfactory terms.

The expedition fitted out by the Berlin Geographical Society has started for Central Africa to establish a permanent station of the society on the banks of Lake Tanganyika.

Queen Victoria confers on Ghansari, the sovereignty of the province of Candahar, with the title of Wali. Ghansari is also informed of the proposed construction of a railway to Ghorband, where a British force and a political agent will be permanently stationed.

Prince Jerome Napoleon's letter in regard to the recent advances against the Jews in France is very unfavorably commented upon. The day expressed the opinion that the Prince, in writing the letter, committed a gross and serious mistake. It exclaims: "If that is the emperor's offer, we reject it with scorn."

A democratic manifesto, signed by 270 French Deputies and Senators and 21 journalists is published in Madrid. It demands religious liberty, the liberty of the press, of public meeting, of association, of education, universal suffrage, decentralization, obligatory military service for all, no money in the public service, respect for the rights of individuals, improved control over the finances, the assimilation of Cuba to Spain, and the immovability of judges.

The English election returns continue to show Liberal gains. It is thought that Gladstone will be called upon to form a new cabinet. Parnell has been returned and is working hard against the Liberals, so as to dictate terms to the incoming majority. The London Liberals are preparing a great demonstration for the election of Gladstone. The Marquis of Ripon is the favorite for victory in Ireland. Lord Beaconsfield may go to India. On the formation of a new cabinet Parliament will adjourn for a fortnight to permit the re-election of ministers holding seats in the House of Commons.

Prussian Resignations.—The Imperial Stamp Duties bill having been defeated in the Prussian Bundestag, Prince Bismarck has resigned. It is expected that the bill will be re-submitted to the Bundestag, and that several minor states will go over to the side of Prussia, whereby the requisite majority will be attained. The Bundestag passed the stamp law, but with certain modifications. These were not agreeable to Prince Bismarck, and he sent his resignation to the Emperor, who refused to accept it, using the word "Never." Prince Bismarck again sent to his resignation, saying the vote in the Bundestag was not the sole ground for his resignation, but that his health was such that he considered it necessary to withdraw from public life.

Prussia Bismarck will confer with the Emperor to day. The popular opinion is that he will remain in office.

LONDON, April 7.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times telegraphs as follows: "It can hardly be imagined that on the news of the Chancellor's intended resignation spreading through political circles here, the English elections ceased to be the subject of conversation and from speculating on the ways likely to befall the British Empire by the downfall of the Lord Beaconsfield, men began to dilate on the misfortunes certain to accrue to Germany, with the help of affairs no longer in the hands of Prince Bismarck."

Hurricane.

MONTGOMERY, N. Y., April 7.—A hurricane, which passed over this village at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, carried away the steeple of the American Reform Church, demolished several buildings and caused much other damage.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7, 1880.

Mr. George M. Sanders, ex member of Congress from Connecticut, is in the city to day. In a conversation with your correspondent this morning he stated that the feeling in his State with regard to the nomination of Mr. Tilden was similar to that prevalent in Virginia, namely: That while all the democrats there would like for him to be the nominee if it were possible to elect him, and would vote for him if he were the candidate, still, as they feel that he cannot be elected, they would prefer one for whom there is some show of success. He also stated that he was convinced that Mr. Seymour could not be induced to become a candidate, and would rather commit suicide than undergo the trouble of a campaign. With regard to Mr. Blyard's availability, he said that his war record would be against him, and that there were just enough greenbacks in Connecticut to tell on a close vote, and that they would oppose him because of his ultra hard moneyism. Mr. Thurman, he said, was not available on account of his pronounced opposition to the railroads, the influence of which had given Ohio to the republicans last year, and would do so again if he were the candidate. In his opinion either Paine of Ohio, Palmer of Illinois, or English of his own State, would be better able to excite the vote of the party than any others yet named. With reference to Mr. Baylis he said that elections in this country were now unfortunately decided as much by money as by merit; that the whole Treasury of the country would be used to elect the republican nominee, and that, consequently, the policy of the democrats would be to associate with a popular candidate as much money as possible, and that Mr. English would fill the bill in this respect, as he is not only a popular favorite as a war democrat, but has a cool million and a half to devote to the expense of a campaign.

The only witness examined by the Senate exodus committee to day was Mr. Curry, the Mayor of Saratoga, N. Y. He testified that there never was any trouble with the negroes of his section except at election times, when racial animosities, either white or colored, appeared, and that they were so prominent and foolish that no matter how wild and absurd the stories of these animosities might be, such, for instance, as that they were to be re-elected in case of a democratic victory, they believed them implicitly, and would arm themselves against the imaginary danger. Mr. Widom attempted to destroy the effect of the witness' testimony by making it appear that he had bought to perpetuate slavery he was likely to be prejudiced in his views. To this Mr. Curry replied that he was born in Ireland and was raised in the North; had always been opposed to slavery, and, consequently, had not fought to perpetuate it. He and Mr. Widom had several bouts, in every single one of which he came out best.

The House Committee on Railroads and Canals were to have taken up the Baltimore & St. Louis Narrow Gauge R. R. bill this morning but as Major Burt had to attend a meeting of the directors of that road in Harrisburg to day, and consequently could not be present, the consideration of that bill was postponed.

The committee agreed to report favorably on a bill granting the right of way through the Indian Territory to the Wyoming, Montana and Pacific Railroad Company, and directed a report to be made in a bill authorizing the Legislature of Oregon to provide for the construction of the completion of the Oregon and California Railroad.

The sub-committee on commerce reported the River and Harbor bill to the full committee, which will proceed at once with its consideration, so as to report it to the House as soon as possible.

The Naval Committee agreed to report favorably on a bill for the relief of Admiral Root from the liability of a discrepancy in his accounts, inasmuch as the money was expended for the use of Government.

At the meeting of the District Committee, S. L. Davis of Rockville testified that he drew back certificates and power of attorney to draw them were forged in his name even before he knew that he was entitled to such certificates.

In the Senate to day Mr. Dawes presented an immense petition from the citizens of the District of Columbia for the removal of the Sixth street depot, and the construction of a Union depot upon an unobjectionable site.

Mr. Acklen has gone home to look after his re-election, as the democratic congressional convention in his district will meet at an early day.

Mr. King having asked the Judiciary Committee for time in which to bring evidence to acquit himself of the charge of conspiring to procure the expulsion of Acklen, and of hiring a detective to shadow Acklen and inspect his private papers, the latter asked the committee to prolong the time so as to permit him to go home and attend to his affairs there, and this request the committee granted.

Mr. Warner M. Barmore, ex. of Mr. Sherman's literary bureau man, is engaged in writing a account of the question of veracity that has been raised between the Secretary and Mr. McGill, and, as might readily be anticipated, states that of his own personal knowledge Mr. Sherman is right and Mr. McGill wrong.

Mr. Wheeler having left the city for a few days, Mr. Thurman is President of the Senate pro tem, and presided over it this morning.

The following changes were made in the Virginia positions to day: Miss Laura E. Hickman quit postmaster at San Rafe, Bath county, vice Mrs. A. E. Hamilton resigned; Miss M. Campbell at Columbia Furnace, Shenandoah county, vice L. W. Winkler resigned; John S. Monroir at White's, Caroline county, vice J. B. White resigned, and an office established at St. Luke's, Shenandoah county, with William F. Wren as postmaster.

Contrary to expectation Mr. Johnston did not return from his home last night, and as Mr. Withers is well satisfied by the illness of his wife, Virginia was not presented in the Senate to day.

A petition of the residents of the Collingwood neighborhood below Alexandria will be presented to the House Committee on Commerce for an appropriation to cut a channel from the main channel of the Potomac to the swash channel at Collingwood, so that the steamer Corcoran can make that point one of her landing places.

Elections.

CINCINNATI, O., April 7.—Unofficial footings give Shelby, the republican candidate for City Comptroller a majority of 3,800 and elect the entire republican board of education with majorities of from 200 to 2,000.

In Indiana all the constitutional amendments were carried. This will make the State election come in November.

NEW YORK, April 7.—A special from Columbia, S. C., says: The municipal election to day was the quietest ever held in this city. The entire democratic ticket including the Mayor and Aldermen was elected without opposition, the negroes voting with the democrats. An unusually large vote was polled and there was little or no excitement.

The Eighth Congressional District.

To the editor of the Alexandria Gazette:

Correspondents from different parts of our district ask the use of your much read columns to express their thoughts upon the proper selection of our next representative. May I beg that, for like purpose, you extend the same courtesy to me.

I am impelled to this, not from any issue I would take with the deserved praise they have chosen to lavish upon some of their favorites—not at all; but when they choose wholly to ignore the just and preponderating claims of Loudoun and decide to look beyond the confines of Alexandria, Fauquier or the Valley for a candidate, I cannot remain silent. If, as we are told, there is a "Law of Electoral Compensation," surely the time is now full ripe, when the distribution should begin, and "things come our way some."

Our present representative is from Fauquier; his predecessor was from Alexandria, and Virginia's Governor now holds his residence in the county of Frederick.

Tradition tells us that some half century ago, more or less, one Charles Fenton Mercer was a member of Congress, and hailed from Loudoun.

Loudoun pays 40 per cent, more tax than Fauquier, nearly three times as much as Fairfax, Frederick or Alexandria city, and more than four times as much as any other county in the district, nor is this all.

Loudoun county rolls nearly one thousand more votes than any other county in the district, except Fauquier, and her steadfast faith, in times past, has been the salvation of the conservative ticket upon more occasions than one. In 1874 Loudoun gave the conservative nominee thirteen hundred and seventeen majority—more than twice that of Frederick, nearly fifty times that of Fauquier, while Alexandria city and the counties of Rappahannock, Madison, Orange and Culpeper, all gave majorities against the conservative nominee.

Now, with a knowledge of these facts before us, and a proper sense of fairness in our minds, can Loudoun's claim to the next representative be overlooked or made secondary? Most certainly not; and had our people heretofore been alive to their interests as they now are, our claims would have long since been recognized, and claims that deserved priority of consideration, and from their old and frequent neglect have now grown exorbitant.

Niether are we without a "man for the place," and one, too, not an "aspirant" or "office-seeker," one whose rich mental acquirements, associated as they are with the warm heart and most chivalrous nature, have attracted hosts of friends, and a personal following in our midst, and could refuse to accept of our solicitation, and serve as our champion before the coming convention. It is scarcely necessary to state that I allude to Capt. J. Wm. Foster.

And when we are brought to consider how the complexion of things has changed in Loudoun, in the triangular fight of federal, republican and conservative; that our former large conservative majority [the main stay of our party in the district] was last fall shorn of its fair proportions and 148 made to make the best majority of the conservative candidate for legislative honors, it would seem the part of wisdom in our convention, not only to consider the just claims of Loudoun, and the eminent fitness of Capt. Foster as a representative, but to remember, is well, that he is the only man in the district equal to bearing our local political discussions and bringing Loudoun again to the fore with her old time majority. This he can do.

LOSDOUN, April 6.

OUTRAGE AT WEST POINT.—Johnston C. Whitaker, a colored cadet at West Point, yesterday morning was found bound hand and foot in his room at the barracks with a piece of one car cut off, the other car cut and his head bruised.

He stated that three masked men entered his room while he was in bed some time after midnight and committed the outrage.—Gen. Stedfield and Commandant Luzzo are investigating the affair. It is believed that the outrage was committed by cadets.

Whitaker says three masked men entered his room some time after midnight and jumped on him, as he lay in bed. He struggled, but was choked and pounded, and told, if he made a noise would be a dead man. They then tied his hands and feet and placed him on the floor, and tied his feet to the bedstead. One said: "Let's mark him like they do dogs down South." They then cut the lower part of his left ear, and slit the lobes of the other ear two or three times, and again caused him not to "bicker," and left the room. Two of the men wore dark clothes, and the third light gray or white black masks. Whitaker had received a warning on Sunday to keep awake. There is no yet no clue to the perpetrators, though the commandant has been investigating all day. Whitaker was found in a half unconscious condition, but he is now able to walk around and converse. Each member of the cadet corps has been questioned about the occurrence.

A dispatch to the New York Herald says the outrage on the colored cadet is bogus and that the fellow wounded himself, while the circumstances surrounding the assault are mythical. The surgeon had Whitaker taken to the hospital, or rather made him walk there, and then returned to the care of Gen. Stedfield, had him stripped and thoroughly examined. The result of this examination was that no wound was found on him. It was further ascertained that his ears had not been cut, as reported. "You are not hurt; you can go to bed," said the doctor, and Whitaker at once returned to his quarters and put in an appearance at the nine o'clock recreation, and is occupying his room in the barracks as if nothing had happened.

A SAD STORY comes from Causes of the death there of an English officer, Col. Pickard, of congestion of the lungs, on the day appointed for his wedding to Miss McNeille, whose father, Sir John McNeille, had died only three months before. The very wreaths which were to have been used at the wedding became funeral wreaths to be thrown on the coffin, and the bride veil and dress were lying ready to be put on by the now widowed bride. Death was caused by the rupture of a blood vessel on the lungs, and the poor young bride sat three hopeless days and nights watching the life slowly slipping away.

Fatal Shooting.

SANTA FE, N. M., April 6.—A special dispatch says that Chas. Fernandez, while at a dance at a stage station, near here, quarreled with a party of graders of the Denver and Rio Grande R. R., and was shot four times and killed. Two men (whites) were killed by the Indians on March 27th near La Joya.

Albie Smalls, an eight year old boy, son of S. S. Smalls, a farmer residing near Lovings, was accidentally shot and fatally wounded last Wednesday with a pistol in the hands of a young playmate, named Willie McCarry. Both boys had been attending the same public school, and at the final exercises, young McCarry passed so creditably that his father presented him with a small 22 calibre pocket pistol, with which the boys were not amusing themselves.

COURT OF APPEALS YESTERDAY.—PAIR, SURVIVOR, vs. SAUNDERS. Argued by James Alfred Jones, et al., for appellant, Judge J. A. Meredith for appellee, and continued until to day.

We can safely assert that nothing equals Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for all cases of Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, &c. Price 25 cents a bottle.

The Palestine Railroad.

The following will be read with interest by those who are looking for the breaking of day in the East, particularly in Palestine, which many think has a brilliant future in store for it, the moment the breath leaves the body of the "risk man," who has dominated over Israel's heritage so long. The Ottoman empire has been on the wane since 1826, is growing less and less each year, and is in Scriptural language "the great river Euphrates" will in a short time be entirely dried up, and the way of the "kings of the East" (the Jews) be prepared. Already there are 20,000 Jews in Jerusalem.

Since the brief statement last month of the incorporation of the Palestine Railroad we have learned additional facts concerning it which give the enterprise new importance. It is a risk to become, when completed, an efficient element in Eastern politics. In case of peace, it will be of continuous benefit to the nations it occurs; in case of war, it will give immense advantage to the power which controls it. As was understood when the charter was first made public, the Manchester capitalists are a small factor. The rest works is to be done with the financial support of two large English banking houses, and the charter was obtained with the minimum amount of capital and number of incorporators. There are in the company fifteen men, with each one share of stock at one hundred dollars, and only eight of the fifteen live in Massachusetts—just enough to come within the law. It is likely, however, that the corporation will receive aid in this country, perhaps more than was at first expected, for within three days a London capitalist has subscribed for twenty-seven thousand dollars' worth of the stock. The same spirit, furthermore, which led him to subscribe is likely to be an inducement to others.

Under the charter the proposed road will extend from Cairo, in Egypt, to Mosul, on the river Tigris, with branches to Jerusalem, Jaffa, Nablus, Beirut, Aleppo, Iskenderoon, and Bazarum, if it should be judged best or cross ways to build them. In detail the route is described as follows: Beginning at Cairo, the road runs northward on the Pelusian branch of the Nile to Port Said, the northern end of the Suez Canal. At this point connection will be possible with the lines of steamers running between the East and Europe. Turning eastward from Port Said, the road will pass over the level plain near the sea, across the desert to the coast of Egypt and Palestine. Soon after crossing Palestine it goes through Gaza, Be'er Sheva, and the ancient Ashdod, and thence to Jaffa. At this place the branches for Jaffa and Jerusalem will leave the main line, the Jerusalem branch ascending the valley of the Nahr Rubin and Wadi Sarar. It reaches the city from the north and west of the Gibon valley and the station will be near the Damascus road. Leaving Jaffa, the main line runs north through the plain of Sharon to a point near the ancient Bether, whence a branch is proposed to Nablus, the ancient Shechem. Continuing northward from Bether to the Abu Zittura, the road ascends that river valley and crosses the Carmel range through the Megiddo pass.

From Cairo to this point the maximum grade is twenty feet to a mile, and the maximum grade is forty feet to a mile. From the base of the hill of Megiddo a branch is proposed, to run down the plain of Esdraelon, and thence northward along the shore through Acre and Sidon, and by the ruins of Tyre to Beyrout, Iskenderoon lies north of Beyrout at the northeast corner of the Mediterranean Sea, upon the gulf of the same name. The main line passes from Megiddo across the plain of Esdraelon, by the base of Mount Tabor, and along the west side of Lake Genesareth. It crosses the Jordan at or near Jacob's bridge, and follows up the valley, and gradually climbs the Jebel Hish at a grade of six feet to the mile. Crossing the summit and descending the valley on the other side, it stretches across the plain to Damascus. Thence it is projected to the Euphrates, to connect with the Euphrates Valley Railroad, which is about to be built by an English company. From the river it extends to Mosul, and will connect there with a projected railroad from Diabekir and Erzurum, and along the west side of Lake Genesareth. It crosses the Jordan at or near Jacob's bridge, and follows up the valley, and gradually climbs the Jebel Hish at a grade of six feet to the mile. Crossing the summit and descending the valley on the other side, it stretches across the plain to Damascus. Thence it is projected to the Euphrates, to connect with the Euphrates Valley Railroad, which is about to be built by an English company. From the river it extends to Mosul, and will connect there with a projected railroad from Diabekir and Erzurum, and along the west side of Lake Genesareth. It crosses the Jordan at or near Jacob's bridge, and follows up the valley, and gradually climbs the Jebel Hish at a grade of six feet to the mile. Crossing the summit and descending the valley on the other side, it stretches across the plain to Damascus. 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